

40612. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L. Poaceæ. Sugar cane.

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Presented by the director, Experiment Station, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. Cuttings received May 1, 1915.

Demerara 1135.

40613. DAPHNE BLAGAYANA Freyer. Thymeleaceæ.

From Chester, England. Purchased from Dicksons Seed Growers, seed merchants and nurserymen. Plants received May 6, 1915.

"Native of the mountains of eastern Europe, discovered by Count Blagay in 1837; introduced about 1875. This beautiful and sweet-scented Daphne has perhaps nowhere been so successfully cultivated as in the Glasnevin Botanic Gardens. It is there planted on low mounds composed of stones and loam from a granite district. The secret of success appears to be in the continuous layering of the shoots. As soon as the young growths are an inch or so long the previous summer's branches are weighed down to the ground by placing stones on them. A little soil may come between. By this system the whole plant is always renewing its root system at the younger parts. At Glasnevin I have seen a patch 8 feet across in the rudest health. This system is, no doubt, helped by the moist, equable climate of Dublin. As this shrub is found on calcareous rock, stones of the same character would appear to be preferable for layering, but Sir F. Moore tells me he does not consider this Daphne needs lime. He recommends good loam or peat and leaf soil and partial shade." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, pp. 467-468.*)

40614. SORBUS DOMESTICA L. Malaceæ.

(*Pyrus sorbus* Gaertn.)

From Kew, England. Presented by Sir David Prain, director, Royal Botanic Garden. Cuttings received May 6, 1915.

See S. P. I. Nos. 10349 and 27184 for previous introductions and description.

40615 and 40616.

From Yachowfu, West China. Presented by Dr. E. T. Shields, Medical Missionary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. Plants received May 12, 1915.

40615. (Undetermined.)

Mountain oak.

40616. PHOEBE NANMU (Oliver) Gamble. Lauraceæ.

(*Machilus nanmu* Hemsl.)

Lanmu, or nanmu.

"In western Hupeh and Szechwan the name *Nanmu shu* is applied to this and other species of Phoebe and to the genera *Machilus* and *Actinodaphne*. These trees are the source of '*nanmu*,' one of the most valuable of all Chinese timbers. All the species are evergreen and singularly handsome trees. In Szechwan they are abundant up to an altitude of 1,000 meters, often forming extensive woods. They are largely planted around homesteads and temples and are a prominent feature of the scenery of parts of the Chengtu Plain and of the region round the base of Mount Omei. These trees grow to a great size and have clean straight trunks and wide, umbrageous heads. The wood is close grained, fragrant, greenish white and brown in color, easily worked, and very durable. It is highly esteemed in furniture making and for pillars and beams in the temples and in the houses of the wealthy.